

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 80, 1896.

The Signal!

The crack of the Anarchist's revolver in New Haven on Wednesday night will be heard all over the Union.

It is the signal to all citizens who are for the flag, and for peace and order and good government, and the institutions we have inherited, to rally to the polls and fire ten million votes at the man who prompted the man who shot at THOMAS WHITE of the Gold Legion.

BRYAN's more recent speeches are having their effect. The doctrines he preaches are beginning to be practised by his disciples.

No brickbats back at them! No bullets back at them, unless by the police or militia, if necessary. But votes! votes! votes!

To One Democrat and All Democrats.

We acknowledge the receipt of the subjoined impatient communication from a Mr. M. H. BRIGHT. We shall answer him and all like him, plainly, and in few words: "You are wearying your readers and wasting your time in undertaking to tell Palana Democrats
that they should not vote for him. You ignore the subjective motive—the law of conscience—as being the highest. You make a mockery of your own intelligence and put the whole test of a moral purpose in its objective end, not in its abjective motive. On this matter you can have no fluence and are acting wholly outside your sphere.

Because we regard as vastly more important than Mr. M. H. BRIGHT's subjective motive or motives the objective defeat of WILLIAM J. BRYAN; and we know, as Mr. BRIGHT knows, if he is not a fool, that the defeat of WILLIAM J. BRYAN and all the bdious, revolting programme that constitutes Bryanism, can be accomplished only by the election of WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The trouble with Mr. BRIGHT, and all of his sort, is that their ethical and metaphysical notions are badly muddled; they confuse conscience and self-consciousness.

The attitude of Mr. M. H. BRIGHT toward his individualized ego is of trifling importance to the community. The defeat of BRYAN and Bryanism through the election of McKinley is of surpassing importance. Mr. BRIGHT desires the defeat of BRYAN, we assume, as earnestly as we desire it. He therefore, still supposing him to be not entirely a fool, desires the election of WILLIAM MCKINLEY as fervently as we desire it. The difference between us is that THE SUN takes squarely and honestly the course best calculated to produce the desired result; while Mr. BRIGHT, not clearly distinguishing between conscience and self-consciousness, attempts to persuade himself that political cowardice or personal vanity is "moral purpose," and to unload the burden of his desires upon the consciences of other men.

Gammon! Shoot as you pray. Be honest, be manly. The Democrat who votes on Tuesday for WILLIAM McKINLEY will be no less a Democrat when he gets up on Wednesday morning to read of the glorious result which his courage and his manliness, and his abstention from sophistical ethics, have rendered possible.

Rebuke those who would put a stain on the good name of the American people, by rebuking riot, anarchy, confiscation, and repudiation! Stand for faith, honor, and country!

Stand for the flag and all that it symbolizes! Let no stripe be tarnished, no star dimmed! Three cheers for the Red. White and Blue!

Is our heritage worth preserving? Then let South join North, and West join East in handing it down unsullied to our children's

"What more is necessary," said Judge STORY, "than for the people to preserve what they themselves have created ?" We have indeed a glorious heritage! Vote

to preserve it! BRYAN's financial theories, if realized by his election, may benefit silver mine owners, but to all others they will bring papic and ruin. To the country they will bring panie, ruin, and lasting dishonor.

When the policy of insurance on your house expires, you are careful to have it repewed. Take equal care that half your savings are not consumed next Tuesday !

The First and Highest Duty.

Our correspondent who warned us that the increasing confidence that McKINLEY will be elected is having the effect of inducing a disposition to refrain from voting, is unnecessarily alarmed. This confidence is due to a determination to crush Repudiation which men feel themselves, and which they see in their friends and neighbors, and it presumes and unerringly indicates that the opportunity of next Tuesday will not be neglected by any of them.

Undoubtedly there are a few frivolous men who may now be inclined to neglect the duty, for the sake of getting a day of pleasure in the country, as our correspondent says; but when next Tuesday comes they will cast their votes. They will be ashamed to be distinguished as men who failed to discharge that serious obligation at this election. They will not be able to resist the enthusiastic impulse which sends to the polls every citizen deserving of any respect. Lazy as they may be, frivolous as they may be, they will not care to invite the reproaches which will be heaped upon them by all their acquaintance, men and women, if they neglect the duty of voting at this great time of trial. At any rate, there will be very few such contemptible creatures next Tuesday. Of course, there can be no assurance that Repudiation will be beaten unless every citizen opposed to the crime and the infamy is actually counted as a voter against it. So election is carried except by a preonderance of votes. Every vote tells and every vote is necessary. It is the unis of which the mass of the majority must be composed, and if one man is justifled in withholding it all men are equally justified, with the result that there is no

That is so obvious that it does not require argument. Nor does it need to be proved that every vote which is not cast for Mc-KINLEY is wasted as a means of defeating BRYAN. The PALMER ticket was nominated simply on the theory that it would draw Democratic votes from BRYAN; and in the case of any Democrat whose inclination to vote for Repudiation could not be overcome erence to England's foreign politics: otherwise, it would serve a useful purpose

But if a Democrat has a real detestation for Repudiation, he does not need any such dissussion to keep him from supporting BRYAN. In his case, a vote for the PALMER ticket is not only useless; it is also a positive assistance to Repudiation, destroying the full effectiveness of his ballot. He might as well not vote at all as vote for PALMER; and in the present emergency the one course is about as dis-

reditable as the other. That is a feeling with regard to the PAL-MER ticket which has been steadily increasing and extending during the last month. It is especially pronounced even in Kentucky itself, the State in which both Gen. PALMER and Gen. BUCKNER were born. If a Democrat hates Repudiation and would defend the Union and his own interests from the ruin it would cause, he wants to strike at it with the full force his citizenship gives him. He is not content to give it half a blow, or rather merely to refrain from assisting it.

Consequently, it is obvious that the vote for PALMER and BUCKNER will be very much less than the estimate of it made a month ago. The arguments for that ticket which have produced conviction have also created a determination to vote for Mc-KINLEY as the only effectual way of carrying out the conviction in practice. They have shown the people that the danger involved in Repudiation is too great and real for anybody to take any risk regarding it; that every vote must be made to tell against it with full force. They

see, too, that the so-called National Democracy can never serve as a practical nucleus for the reorganization of the Demoeratic party. It will amount to nothing to that end, but the reorganization, when it occurs, must come as the consequence of the overwhelming defeat of the abhorrent Repudiation.

Accordingly, the danger of a serious division of the opponents of BRYAN by PALMER and BUCKNER diversion, about which at one time there was some anxiety, has now passed away. The vote for that ticket is not likely to be large anywhere; for it has been demonstrated to the general satisfaction that the support it gets will be entirely subtracted from the forces which in conviction and conscience are against BRYAN, and therefore can only be effectually used for his defeat by concentrating them on the side of McKINLEY, with whom alone can be be beaten.

It is a patriotic duty to vote next Tuesday. It will be a crime to neglect to vote. It is a patriotic duty to vote for McKinley and

An Infamous Cartoon.

Against the ordinary exploits of the new journalism the individual citizen has protection to this extent, at least, that he can keep its hideous emanations out of his own house, and can likewise avoid them, in his daily movements around town, even as he Bismarck's Alleged Treaty with avoids other forms of filth. But against one method of attack known to these unrelenting enemies of good government and public morals, the citizen is powerless; his home, his family, his property, are alike defenceless.

On Monday last the New York Journal printed and circulated among the ignorant and dangerous elements of the community, a picture which may well inspire sober relection on the part of patriots and rightminded people. Under the heading, "An Ideal Cabinet for a Plutocratic President," there straggles over a whole page of the Journal a series of caricatures of wellknown persons, assigned respectively to what young Mr. HEARST's humor selects as the appropriate post. Brutal, coarse, and distinguish these burlesque presentments rom the general run of the new journalism's achievements in the field of political satire, except in the particular case to which we are referring.

The cartoon in question exhibits Major-General NELSON A. MILES, now commandof War in the Cabinet of a plutocratic President. Gen. Milles sits before a mirror and is pretending to contemplate his own face and necktie; but he is really supervising, thus indirectly, the performance of a detachment of United States troops engaged behind his back in shooting down railroad rioters. Two corpses lie on the ground, another lies limp across the top of a box car, while a fourth rioter is falling before the volley of Gen. MILES'S soldiers. A placard describes this incident as "The Chicago Campaign." The General has just let fall a roll representing a legislative bill or act marked in these words: "Increase the

Army to Kill Off Ourselves." The intention of this picture is as obvious as it is infamous. It represents a highminded soldier, who knows no politics where his duty is concerned, as the willing agent of an oppressive plutocracy in the murder of his fellow citizens. It makes martyrs of rioters killed in open and deflant resistance to the laws. It inculcates in the minds of the ignorant and discontented the idea that the men in blue who carry the flag of the Union, are their enemies, bent on their destruction. It reverses the real relation between the army and the people; glorifying the rioter and provoking the vicious and disorderly to bitter hatred of the United States uniform and of the men who com-

mand our troops. All this is in perfect keeping with the tone of the BRYAN canvass in its last desperate stages; but we are not aware that the true character of the final appeal of Bryanism to the forces of revolution and anarchy has been conveyed by anybody with more reckless frankness. Does young Mr. HEARST understand what he is doing Does he know that when he teaches hatred of the uniform and the flag, he is instigating riot and threatening the institutions on which our common security rests? This is not freedom of the press; it is the license of sedition. Sedition reaches its extreme point in young Mr. HEARST's latest pictorial enterprise. Therein we see clearly the tendencies of the new journalism when enlisted in the cause of anarchy.

Sir Edward Clarke at York The full account of the recent speech of

Lord SALISBURY'S former Solicitor General, which has caused such a stir in England, presents the passages relating to Venezuela. of which mention has been made by the cable, in a very striking light. Sir EDWARD CLARKE made addresses at

two meetings of Yorkshire Conservatives, in the afternoon and at night, and in both defended his own party and attacked Liberal measures and men. The resolution upon which he spoke in the afternoon expressed "complete confidence in the tried judgment of the Prime Minister." It may be imagined, therefore, what a sensation was created when his evening speech, as the Times of London reports it, made this ref-

otherwise, it would serve a useful purpose at this moment there was a Commission sitting.

An so far, diminishing the BRYAN vote. appointed by the baites Government, for the

purpose of investigating our title to the land which we contended was ours in British Guiana, and we had been told in explicit terms that if that Commission decided against this country upon the question of the delimitation of British Guiana the American people would insist upon this country accepting that decision. That decision would be against this country, not because it was a hostile Commission, but because he believed no honest and impartial arbitrator or Commission could decide in fa-vor of the claims of this country upon the evi-dence. The Blue Book containing the first part of the brief for Venezuela against this country contained painful evidence of how quickly there might arise between the United States and this country feelings of antagonism with regard to this matter. The United States had nothing to do with it, and we need not have recognized their Commission at all We were not called upon to negotiate treaties with the United States with regard to Venezuela, but it there was any foundation for the statements in the Blue Book and if the contention there set forth was the real and moderate contention of Venezuela then between us and Venezuela there should be im mediate negotiation. There should be consent to arbitration at once, and this country should be pre-pared to accept the consequences of such an arbitra-tion in the limitation of a line which, after all, mattered yors little. If the decision of the Commission was against us—as he said it must be and ought to be
—and if it was attempted to be forced upon us by a
Presidential message of the United States, there would be a passionate feeling of resentment aroused among our prople, the consequences of which would be serious to both countries, and that was why, at this moment, we were in what he conceived to be a serious risk."

What has given this declaration its special force is that it comes from one of the leading lawyers of England, a stanch supporter of Lord Salisbury's party and a member of his former Ministry. It is based, too, on no general idea that arbitration should always be resorted to in international disputes, but on the simple fact that England, in this particular matter, is all wrong.

The subject, as we have said, is introduced in the most matter-of-fact way, among others of current discussion, and without any apparent desire to make it the leading feature of the speech. But there is no mistaking the tremendous force of Sir EDWARD CLARKE's assertions that the decision of the High Commission "must be and ought to be" against England, and that "no honest and impartial arbitrator or Commission could decide in favor of the claims of this country upon the evidence." And not less striking is the intimation that it is not necessary to go beyond England's own Blue Book on the subject in order to be convinced that the thing for her to do is to arrange at once with Venezuela to put the latter's moderate contention " to arbitration.

A good deal of surprise has been manifested in England at Sir EDWARD CLARKE'S speech, but in the dilemma between waiting for the report of the High Commission and forestalling it by arbitration, it looks as if Lord SALISBURY might choose to take the latter horn. Yet Sir EDWARD CLARKE goes further, in his belief not only that arbitration ought to be adopted by England forthwith, but that there is no justice in England's present claims.

As the German official press has refused to contradict the report, published in Bis-MARCR's newspaper organ, that from 1884 to 1890 there was a secret treaty between Russia and Germany, we are probably justified in believing the report well founded. According to this strange story, BISMARCK, although he had brought about the close alliance with Austria, to which Italy afterward became a party, concluded in 1884 an agreement, valid for six years, with the Petersburg Government, by which the latter engaged to remain neutral, should Germany be attacked by France, while Germany, on her part, bound herself to maintain a corresponding attitude, should Russia be assailed by Austria. The offensive in the extreme, there is nothing to divulger of this diplomatic secret adds that when Gen. VON CAPRIVI succeeded to the Chancellorship he rejected Russia's proposal to renew the agreement. We are, of course, expected to draw the inference that the new German Chancellor's departure from Bis-MARCK's policy caused a sharp change of position on the part of the Czar ALEXANDER ing the army of the United States, as young III., the outcome of which were overtures Mr. HEARST'S facetious choice for Secretary | to France, the Cronstadt and Toulon incidents, and, eventually, the visit of the Czar NICHOLAS II. and his consort to Paris.

The primary purpose of the disclosure made at this time by BISMARCK's organ, is obviously to weaken the effect produced upon the public mind in Europe, and especially in France, by the sojourn of the Czar and Czarina in the French capital, and by the amazing demonstrations which attended it. The secret treaty, if it really was concluded, does certainly appear to show that he generous regret for the misfortunes of France attested by ALEXANDER II. in 1875 when he virtually forbade a second invasion of that country, was not shared by his son, ALEXANDER III., who, on the contrary, regarded the French republic with cold-blooded indifference, if not severe disapproval, and who would have persisted in that attitude had not the loyalty evinced by Chancellor CAPRIVI to the Triple Alliance compelled the master of the northern empire to seek from purely selfish motives a cooperator elsewhere. We doubt, however, if the revelation will have the effect intended. Admitting that self-interest alone originally impelled an autocrat to a friendly nuderstanding with a country, the democratic nstitutions of which must have been exceedingly repugnant to him, we must remember that this is not by any means the first instance of such a seemingly unnatural coalition; witness the successful alliances of the French kings under the ancien régime, first with the Italian republies, then with the Swiss cantons, and again, with the American colonies. Moreover, even before the death of ALEXANDER III, the St. Petersburg Government had gone too far in the conciliatory treatment of France to retreat with honor or with decency; and now that the new Czar, Nicuolas II., has accepted the splendid hospitality of the French nation, it is scarcely conceivable that he could be prevailed upon to desert the host that has become his ally. Not even BISMARCK, whose recall to the Chancellorship was perhaps a secondary aim of the newspaper which betraved the former existence of the secret treaty, could now obtain a renewal of that treaty, for the political situation at St.

Petersburg is completely changed. The divulgation of the treaty seems likely to have one result, which the divulger, if a lover of his country, could not have designed. It has profoundly shaken the trust of the Austro-Hungarian peoples in the good faith of the Berlin Government. Undoubtedly, it may be argued that Germany had only bound herself by the previous treaty with Austria to defend the latter in the event of her being attacked by an outside power, and that this engagement left Germany at liberty to remain neutral, in case Austria herself should be the assailant. But was Germany to arrogate to herself the exclusive right of determining whether Austria or Russia had been the aggressor in the event of war between those powers?

Such a determination is often a matter of extreme difficulty; history itself has not yet

been able to decide which of the combatants was chargeable with the Franco-German war of 1870. It is plainly inconsistent with the duties of a loyal ally to reserve to itself the right of deciding so nice a question; and this was recognized by CAPRIVI when in 1890 he declined Russia's request to prolong the secret treaty. But what guarantees do the statesmen of Vienus and Budapest possess that the present or next German Chancellor will not seek a precedent rather in the double dealing ascribed to BISMARCK, than in the single-minded course attributed to his successor ?

The Revolt in Sulu.

As the Sulu archipelago is a small group, lying south of the Philippines, and annexed to them, the insurrection which has broken out at its capital, also called Sulu, or Soung. is for Spain a minor affair.

But, like the greater trouble in the Philip pines proper, it calls for Spanish troops and ships to subdue it, and thus adds to the labors and anxieties of the kingdom. The Spaniards established themselves in the Sulus over twoscore years ago, but not until 1878 did they assert sufficient conquest there to declare them annexed to the Philippines. Whether the present disaffection is in sympathy with the revolt in the latter islands, or an independent effort to restore the old rule of the Sultan, does not distinctly appear. The main point is that, while the Manila authorities presumably have force enough to suppress it, Spain finds an additional reason for diverting to her possessions in the Pacific reenforcements that might otherwise be available for the West Indies. Everything seems to favor Cuba's struggle for independence. She began it against heavy odds, but time and events have been on her side, while the diversion in the Philippines was never counted on.

The new Populists of the BRYAN breed have thrust the old-fashioned and original Populists into the background. The delightful PEPPER, for instance, the man without a cravat and with 365 different schemes for making the country rich, has scarcely let the anxious world know where he was. He seemed to have disappeared in the mists of his own notions. The telegraph has found him at last. At Alexandris, Minn., he talked to a crowded house for three hours and put everybody in it into a sound slumber. This is represented as a fact, and is entirely probable. Admirable power of the orator, which can soothe the minds of men into slumber. He made his audience happy, for be gave them rest; and he made himself happy. PEFFER is about the best Populist in the lot.

Mr. CHARLES A. HESS, who was nominated for Congress in the Twelfth Congress district of this city, may not be the greatest man that ever lived, but his character is good, and, above all, he will vote against Repudiation. There is consequently no doubt that it is the duty of every honest citizen in the Twelfth district to vote for Mr. HESS. Nor is it at all doubtful that it is the duty of every honest citizen to assist in beating young McCLELLAN, the deplorable and wretched tool of Repudiation!

The wild proclamations and prophecies of the Hon. MARION BUTLER, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, should not be laid up against him altogether. There are disculpating circumstances. The Tar Heel Senator is doing his best to learn how to ride a bicycle. He knows just about as much about the management of that noble vehicle as he knows about the management of a political campaign. When he falls, he invariably strikes his head. The Washington roads are hard, if that isn't, and this continual thumping of his brain-box cannot be salutary. In fact, the Senator's head is beginning to look very much like a very oblate spheroid, and the series of concussions is telling on him. Every time you hear him squalling about the money power and coercion and so on, remember that his very oblate spheroid has been sadly battered. The proclamations don't go to his head, but his head goes to proclamations. He has premised to get a rubber head after election. But he will never learn to ride a bicycle. He has no balance.

There is nothing omnipotent but truth.-Why not try it for a change?

The Hon, John Gany Evans of South arolina is a younger soldier than his patron, the Hon. Pircurous Tillman, but not a worse. patron has said that after the election of Mr. Buyan the Popocrate are going to "take the rascally Supreme Court Judges by the throat." The pupil, milder, but as firm, declares that "the Supreme Court is the greatest menace the country has to-day." It is only just to Mr. Evans not to deprive him of his share of the giory of representing the principles of the Chicago platform. Young, but not wholly shy, he stands among the great lords of riot, by the side of ALTORLD and DERS and BRYAN TILLMAN and Sovenzion and Jones. What honor for men so young as he and BRYAN are!

A recent decision made by Chief Justice IDE of Samoa in a land ownership suit of certain Americans against New Zealand claimants, is in favor of the former. The award is in the form of money; but the sum is so large that, according to the general belief, the New Zealanders will, instead of paying it, give up the land. And if so, it appears, American holdings of land in Samon will in magnitude become nearly equal to the British.

All this, we fear, may not be welcome news to Mr. CLEVELAND, especially if he is now preparing to make his annual recommendation in regard to withdrawing from our obligations toward Samos. As to the assertion that these obligations cost us more than they are worth. we certainly have not said out much money or worry on Samoa for a good while, it being over four years, if we do not mistake, since one of our warships has been at Apia.

We do not believe that there is any danger that such of the Armenian refugees as may in the public schools of New Lisbon, O., and at an seek to settle in this country will become a public burden or objects of charity. The Armenians are a very thrifty people, not disposed to indolence or to victous habits; they are peace-fully inclined and well mannered; they are as honest as plenty of other people. Not a few of them are exceedingly ingenious, and in their own country they carry on successfully various useful industries. For a good many years we have had a small

colony of Armenians in this city. There are Armenians in Boston and many in Worcester, Mass. We have hardly ever heard of the arrest of any of them for a breach of the law; we are not aware that pauperism or beggary exists among them; we are told that they are all engaged in some business by which they earn a living. Some of them have become wealthy in the United States, and more of them are properly esteemed in the communities in which they live. It is not alone the Turks or other enemies of the Armenians who tell of their sharpness in matters of trade and their talent for acquiring money; they themselves are not backward in telling of it. They especially delight in boast-ing of their ability to outwit the children of Israel as money-getters. We once heard an Armenian clergyman tell a story, which he said was a favorite one in his country, and which he began in this way: "In a bazaar one day there were twelve Jews, each of whom had a pouch of money, and one Armenian, who had money. Before nightfall the Armenian was the owner of the twelve pouches of money, while all that the twelve Jews possessed were their empty pouches. Now, how did the Armenian win their money?"

This question was, of course, asswered before the end of the story; and it must be admitted

that the answer made it plain that the Armenian was not a fine moral specimen. The clergyman said that the Armenians have plenty

of other merry stories of the kind.

We trust, nevertheless, that such of the persecuted Armenians as may come among us will practise the virtues inculcated in the Book of that faith for which they have suffered so much.

THE DOWNFALL OF SPAIN.

Her Army Used Up, Her Credit Gone, and Her Resources Wasted, WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 .- If Turkey were out of the way, Spain would form the most appalling spectacle of any nation in the world. Her name stands for the tragedy of the times. Her overreening vanity and abject poverty, her warlike ululations and military misadvantures, her internal perils and external troubles, her Carlists and her Anarchists, the wrecking of her treasury, the baffling of her armies, the prostration of her power, and the crice of her people, furnish material for chapters in the history of the age such as can be written of no other European country, Turkey excepted. It now appears that Premier Canovas has

sent word to the bungling commander at Havana that the Cuban insurrection must be suppressed without further delay. It also appears that the Premier has given formal notice through a communication in his Madrid organ that, though his efforts to secure a foreign loan have failed, it is imperative that money shall be procured in some way from somewhere, But how can Weyler obey orders for the prompt suppression of the ever-increasing Cu-ban rebellion, and in what way is it possible to So many troops have already been sent to Havana that Spain is unable to bear a further

replenish the all-enguifing spanish treasury? drain upon her manhood, and, in case the Carlists were to carry out their threat of rising in revolt, she would be utterly unable to offer them battle, much less to carry on a long campaign against them, like that of some years ago. When Spain ships to Cuba the regiments promised for next month or for December nearly the entire body of recruits raised by the conscription of 1896 will be engaged in forsign wars, fighting in Cuba and in the Philippines, campaigning in the West Inand the East Indies, struggling to retain for Spain those meagre colonial possessions which are yet in her grasp. Let Spain's troops meat with such misfortunes, to the coming winter as they have heretofore met with and Spain will have to take her place among the countries that have been subverted and shattered. It may be expected that the tottering throne will fall, and that the Queen-Regent and her royal son will be compelled to take refuge beside the aged and dethroned Isabelia II. in France, rich in the inheritances of the Crown, but discredited before the world. It might be inferred from the military statis-

tics recenty published at Madrid that only 180,000 Spanish troops had been employed in the Cuban war. This may be the number of men transported from Spain to Havana since March of last year; but the Spanish military publication makes no reference to the regiments that were in Cuba at the outbreak of the war. or to the so-called "volunteers" who have been enlisted in Cuba for the Spanish service. After taking account of these, there is full justification for the statement that as many as 220,000 men carrying the Spanish colors have been engaged in the work of trying to suppress the Cuban Insurrection.

The results have been most discouraging to Spain. In the eight months of Weyler's military administration, with this great army under his command, he has accomplished nothing for his Sovernment. He has issued savage decrees. which have increased the hatred of Cuba for Spanish rule, and he has enforced those decrees in a manner which has more than sustained Spain's reputation for reientless cruelty in war. While thus engaged this dastard has seen the revolutionary army constantly growing in numbers and strength, while steadily extending the territory under the control of its commanders. All the time, too, the outlook gets gloomier for Spain to Cuba. She may fight through the coming winter under Weyler, but the war must be one of despair. When the forces of Gomez, Maceo, and Garcia shall be united near Havana. which has come into their possession, a struggle for the mastery of the capital wil. doubtless be the next thing heard of: and who would attempt to forecast the fortune of Spain in such a struggle? It might be foreseen if one could anticipate even a partial uprising of the Cuban patriots living uneasily in Havana. In the event of an uprising on their part, it would be safe to look for the appearance of the revolutionary flag upon the Spanish ramparts at the

Cuban capital. As to the treasury of Spain, the Premier is in quandary. He says he hopes that the railway we should vainly exhaust our foreign resources, I rely upon the patriotism of the country to provide finally the means to crush the rebellion in Cuba and the Philippine Islands!" But Canovas has appealed to the rallway companies every day for months past, only to see their backs turned upon him. He had previously appealed, again and again, to the patriotism of Spain. without ever securing the pesetas for which he begged. The Spanish people are angry with the Government which has already impover-Ished them, and there is not any likelihood that they will hereafter give it the desired supplies, however desperate may be its straits. In the absence of funds Spain will lose Cuba and the Philippines, besides a great deal more, if not

even a hopeful sprig of royalty. It is hard to see what old Spain will try next, or what further sacrifices she can make. The wisest one among her statesmen has already told her that she must cease to make war in support of her pretences, and must surrender Cuba if she would save her life.

A Fighting McCook.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir; A newspaper of Oct. 24, in referring to a meeting of the Dry Goods Republican Club on the Sid inst., states that "the crowd caught sight of the City Chamberiain and demanded lighting McCook, who advanced and spoks," To decide a bet will you kindly advise us through your columns whether officeholding Anson G. McCook of Ohlo, Vermont, and New York fame, now City Chamberlain of New York was one of the famous Righting McCook family; and if not how he has managed to obtain this new title?

The following is from a historians of the

The following is from a biography of the McCook families, printed in 1894;

early age crossed the plains to Jalifornia, where he spent several years. He returned shortly before the war, and was engaged in the study of law in the outbreak of the rebellion he promptly raised a company of volunteers, and was elected Captain of the company, which was the first to enter the service from eastern Ohio. He was assigned to the cond Ohio Regiment, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. Upon the reorganization of the troops, he was appointed Major of the Second Ohio, and rose by death and resignation of his seniors to the rank of Colonel. At the battle of Peach Tree Crock, near Atlanta, he commanded a brigade. He was in action in many of the principal battles of the West, including those of Perryville, Stone's River. Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, &c. On the muster our of the Second Ohio, at the close of three years' service, he was appointed Colonel of the One Hundredth and Ninety fourth Ohio, and was ordered to Virginia, where he was assigned to command a brigade. He was brevetted a briga to Steubenville, whence, after several years' restdence, he removed to New York city, his pr residence. He served six years in Congress from the Eighth New York district in the Forty fifth. Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses. Re at present Secretary of the United States Sonate." We decide that the City Chamberlain of New York is one of the "Fighting McCooks."

> Pairness to the Enemy. From the Cleveland Leader.

ficili we can't help admitting that Bryan's record night have been worse. He doesn't seem to have ever played in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

From the New Haven Evening Register (Dem.) William jennings Bryan should be snowed under. VOIE FOR FRANKLIN BARTLETT!

In the Seventh Congress District-The Hattle Between Ronest Money and Sil-verite Populism at Short Range,

CONDITION OF RUSSIA'S ARMY.

Two Million Fighting Man, Armed with Modern Riffen Rendy for Action,

From the Pail Mall Gasette. As the military forces of Russia on a war foot-

ing contain upward of three million combat-

ants, it would appear that something more than

coercion that does not of itself mean war

would be required to enable any nation of west-

ern Europe to settle the Eastern Question with-out first consulting the Czar. This vast army is

raised throughout the Russian empire, liability

out first consulting the Czar. This vast arm raised throughout the Russian empire, liable to service being almost universal. As a reservice with the colors lasts for five years, is in the event of a mobilization of the forces, field troops would be brought up to strength by calling in reservist, who had service with the ranks. The field troops is field reserve troops, together numbering a millions of men, would be formed into firmless, which would each empire a num of army corns, ride bilgaies, and reserved pions. The remainder of the forces consist fortress and depot troops and imperial mility. The "three-line rifle, pattern 1811," has be introduced in place of the single-load Berdan rifle. The new rifle carries five roul in the magazine, is of small cathers 3 in and has a smokeless ammunitien. On seven the bayonet scanbards are left at home, and quadrangular bayonet is carried fixed. "I barrel of the rifle is uncased and screwed; it the body, an arrangement which leips to less the weight, and, in fact, the rifle, with thay offized, weight only 945 pounds, or about 1 poor less than the Lee Metford rifle and baye used in the British service. The regularly recognize four kinds of infantry fire, viz., voil fire, which may be used at all ranges dividual fire, which is employed up to

A TOMCAT ON THE ROOST,

The Queer Bringing Up That Made Him the

From the Philadelphia Times.

OPELIKA, Ala., Oct. 17 .- H. C. Henderson, a

farmer living near here, owns a hen concerning

setting, stealing her nest in a corner of the car-

From the Philade phia Times.

New Orleans, Oct. 23.—I chanced to see a queer little episode yesterday, in which a party of English sparrows were the actors. At the back door of a little saloon down on lloyal street a bottle of champagne had been brokel, the sparkling stuff running out and collecting in puddles on the broken stone pavement. Just

Cousin Emmeline's Remarkable Husband.

From the Chicago Party Tectors

which he tell the following interesting fact.

About a year and a half ago the hen w

it is easier said than done, to break and hen. Day after day the hen went book

This was the vote cast in the election of 1894

in the Seventh Congress district: Ford. Rep. 4,581 8,095

Total......9,138 7,676 9,159 This district includes the whole of Richmond county, or Staten Island, and such of the election districts of New York county on the cast side of the town as are south of Houston street, and such election districts east of Broadway as are south of Spruce street. Within an area of 150 acres in the First ward of New York, included in the Seventh Congress dis-trict there was real estate of a valuation of more than \$100,000,000, or, in exact terms, \$100,811,900 in 1896. The Third and Fifth wards are also in that district. They have an assessed real estate value of \$100,-000,000 additional. The voting population of the district is almost equally divided between that portion of it within the corporate bound-aries of New York and the portion which includes Staten Island. The hardest fight between the friends of sound money, Republicans and Democrats, supporting McKinley and Dom-ocrats supporting Palmer, being united in favor of Mr. Bartlett, and the Bryanites, supporting former Assemblyman Vehslage, is in Richcounty, which has heretofore been usually Democratic by a majority of about 1,000. In the Presidential election of 1888 the Democratic majority was 1,663. In the State election of 1891 it was 1,604. In the Presidential election of 1892 it was 2.032. It was generally expected this year that the

used in the British service. The regnizions recognize foor kinds of infantry fire, viz, voiley fire, which may be used at all ranges individual fire, which is employed up to 500 or 600 paces. Individual concentrated lies (the fire of all the men of a section or squad at a common object), up to 1,200 theses a mars fire, at greater distances than 1,200 paces. When within 200 or 300 paces of the enemy lies attains its maximum intensity by the employment of massazine fire. After a successful payonet charge the shooting line must continue its advance to the far side of the captured posttion, and press the enemy by a rapid fire. A frontial attack must be supported by one on the fiank. When acting on the defensive, infantry must put forth every effort to shake the enemy by fire, and then attack him with the bayonet. Throughout the Russian cavairy the men ars armed with a curved sword, 34% inches long, and rife and hayonet. In the Coscacks the front rank carry a lance. In artiliery the Russians are particularly strong, and their atmament and projectiles are of the lastst and has approved patterns. The active army and field reserve troops alone contain upward of five hundred batteries, manning over four thousand guns. General staff Academy. The duties of the general staff, broadly speaking, include the movements and operations of the army, intelligence of the enemy, and recombossance of the theatre of the troops by separating arms, and sending on billeting parties and bakers to provide for the wants of the troops by separating arms, and sending on billeting parties and bakers to provide for the wants of the troops by separating arms, and sending on billeting parties and bakers to provide for the wants of the troops beforeland. When full vote of Richmond county which is 10,000 would show a considerable failing off in consequence of the disorganization and demoralization resulting from the division caused by the nomination of Bryan and Sewail and the support of repudiation by the Chicago Convention. The number of anti-repudiation Democrats in Richmond county is large and in no county of the State perhaps was there a more vigorous resistance to the radical projects of the Popocrats than in Richmond county. Life-long Democrats made no secret of the fact that they were unconditionally opposed to any acceptance of Bryanism, and the strength of this protest was made clear by the fact that in the election of 1894 when those Democrats who supported Everett P. of the troops by separating arms, and on the troops by separating arms, and on billeting parties and bakers to provide wants of the troops beforeland, near the enemy, however, and on a marmay lead to an encounter, the troops are closed up as much as possible, in column aim mainly at swiftness and secrecy. Wheeler for Governor in opposition to the regular and popular nominee, Senator Hill, held not only the balance of power in Richmond county. the Democratic candidate for Governor whom they opposed losing it, and the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, whom they favored, carrying it, but they were able to poll, and did poll, more than 1,000 votes for an outside Democratio candidate for Congress, Adjt. Murphy, without any thorough or effective organization in the district. All efforts made this year to call together the Democratic County Committee of Staten Island were postponed until Sept. 24. when, at a meeting at Longford's Hotel, Bryan and Sewall were endorsed in a perfunctory manner, but the Chicago platform upon which they were nominated was completely ignored.

The Congress Convention in the Seventh listrict, of which Richmond county is a part, was called to meet at 174 Hudson street, New Work, on Monday, Oct. 5, and to this Convention Richmond county was to send delegates, the New York portion of the district being represented by the Tammany Itali delegates from the First and a part of the Third Assembly districts. By an error in computation, a sort of error to which the Bryan leaders have become prone, that date was fixed for the Convention, though the district not being wholly within the boundaries of the county, the last day for making the nomination was Saturday, Oct. 3. Thereupon the New York city delegates, without notice to their Richmond county associates and without the participation of the latter, assembled on the afterneon of Oct. 3, and proceeded to nominate John H. G. Vensiage, though the Richmond county men had favored the nomination of Nicholas Mulier of Staten Island, a former Democratic Congressman from this district. As a consequence of this breach of usage and of fairness if not of law, a matter which is to be determined on appeal hereafter, the Staten Island Popocrate have refrained from a formal endorsement of Mr. Vensiage, and content themselves with supporting the Bryan ticket, so many of them, at least, as are favorable to Repudiation, for a large number of them are enlisted in behalf of honesty and McKinley and Hobart.

This Democratic demoralization has led to the belief that there would be a material falling off York, on Monday, Oct. 5, and to this Conven-

It is easier said than done, to break the a setting hen. Day after day the hen went back to her nest in the carriage house till Tom was in despair, and he bit upon the following novel plan to out her from her chosen abode:

There chanced to be a litter of kittens on the place that needed disposing of and Tom thought to combine business with pleasure by touting one of the mewling young things in the old hen's nest. This would seem to be a very effectual way, not only of breaking up the hen's house keeping, but of getting rid of the kitten as well, as she would no doubt turn upon the disturber of her peace and destroy it. This was Tom's idea, at least, but the plan did not work.

Instead, the old hen, in lieu of something better, howered over the kitten autil it passed beyond the stage of adolescence, thereafter caring for it as duitfully as if it had been the most leving of chicks. In turn the kitten seemed well pleased with its new quarters and its strange foster mother, and would follow a her heels, answering her checks with a duiful mew, picking up crumbs and stray his of ment that found their way into the chicken feod. The strange affection thus engondered between the hen and the kitten confines unabated, though the latter is now a full-grown cai, and Henderson says it is worth his weight in gold in keeping ratsout of the fowl house. Of course the rodents are not prepared to find a cat perched upon the pole among the fowls, and when he pounces down he bags his game every time. of honesty and McKinley and Hobart.

This Democratic demoralization has led to the beilef that there would be a material falling off in the vote this year as indicated by the figures of the registry, but this registry is now complete, the total in Richmond county being in excess of 12,000. The registry is as follows: Castleton, 3,001; Middletown, 2,484; Southfield, 1,877; Northfield, 2,083; Westfield, 1,376. These figures show the extent to which the voters of Richmond county, many of them in business in the city of New York and all of them having a direct interest in the prosperity of the city against an assault upon the financial credit of the Government, are aroused over the menace of repudiation.

The strongest of the Republican towns in Richmond is Northfield. The vote in it last year was 1,700, this year the registry is nearly 2,700—

Richmond is Northfield. The vote in it last year was 1,700, this year the registry is nearly 2,700—a gain of 1,000. In Costletan, which is the largest of the voting towns of Richmond, but in which, relatively, the Republican vote is smaller, the total vote last year was 2,800. This year the registration is 3,900. Middle-town is the strongest of the Richmond county towns for the Democratical was the only town carried by Hill for Governor in 1804. In Middletown last year the total vote was 1,750. This year the registry is 2,484, a gain of 700. In Southfield, also Democratic, this year's registry is 5,777 in excess of the vote cast last year.

Every indication points to an unusually large vote in Richmond county this year. But with the falling off in the Democratic vote already indicated, there appears to be no probability that the Bryan party oan poil more than 70 per cent. If as much, of the normal law of the relative for a few moments after their investigations caused in puddles on the broken stone parement. Just a pour parement. Just about the time I chanced along a ubiquition young sparrow, perhaps not exactive upon pleasure young sparrow, perhaps not exactive upon policy and stuck his investigating beak into one of these wine puddles. This young fellow was, no stuck his investigating beak into one of these wine puddles. This young fellow was, no stuck his investigating beak into one of these wine puddles. This young fellow was, no stuck his investigating beak into one of these wine puddles. This young fellow was, no stuck his investigating beak into one of these wine puddles. This young fellow was, no stuck his investigating beak i

Indicated, there appears to be no probability that the Bryan party can poil more than 70 per cent., if as much, of the normal Democratic vote of Richmond county, The McKinley Democratic vote will absorb this defection almost entirely, though Richmond is one of the counties of the State in which under ordinary circumstances a fair vote would be polled for Gen. Palmer. imerances a tall John State Democ-almer. The combined Republican and State Democ-The combined Republican and State Democ-

what would nappen next, when down fitted two other little sparrows, who evidently came to see what was up. They lost nothine in tailing in the situation, either, for between chaitering and chirping at their tipsy friend and smelling the champagne puddle, they appeared to comprehend matters. The two held a cancus for a few moments after their investigations ceased and then with a mighty fluttering of wines and pecking of beaks they drove the tipsy hird to the langueste and dumped him over in the guiter. At first i thought they were morifering the poor, helpiess little fellow, but it soon hereafter that they were taking the only means in their power to resuscitate him, for presently he came up again dripping, it is free, and somewhat the worse for wear, but entitle whole pretty steady on his less.

Thinking everything was over I went on down to the French Market, attended to my husbres, and came back, having been about two hours gone, to see the three little sparrows standing on the pavement just whore I had left them. Wondering what they could be up to I waited, and was presently rewarded by seeing another sparrow ily down and join the others. Then came a mighty chattering and pecking at the bird that had been drunk and smelling at the wine puddle, and bird number four flew away. By and by still another one came, the same process being repeated for him, and by this time I was convinced that the first three had taken up their station by the dangerous liquor to warn others against failing into temptation.

Cousin Emmeline's Remarkable Husband. Palmer.

The combined Republican and State Democracy vote in the Seventh Congress district in 1894 was more than 500 in excess of the Democratic vote, and the increased registration in Richmond county is so largely Republican that the figures of two years ago will, it is expected, be greatly exceeded. The local Republican leaders of Staten Island are counting on a McKinley plurality of not less than 1,000, or the former Democratic majority of Staten Island exactly reversed. The National Democracy electoral ticket containing the Palmer and Buckner electors will add to the plurality on Congressman, Mr. Hartlett being on two tickets—the National Democratic and the regular Republican, in addition to this, a considerable number of lirran men are opposed to the candidature of Vehslage, the silverite nomines, who was chosen against much protest within Tammany ranks. On Monday night, at the meeting held at heach and Variek streets, George Blair, who was one of the recent speakers at the Bryan meeting at Tammany Hail, but who is opposed to the candidature of Vehslage, was one of the Reviews. speakers in favor of the redlection of Col. Hartlett.

The fight in the Seventh Congress district has been carried on vigorously by the honest-money men. Republican and Democratic, but the Bryanite contest has languished through the likewarmness of the Richmond county men and warmness of the Richmond county in high

in the midst of a crowded assis in a State street store the other day for a nice, comfortable tails.

"I hear that your coustin Emmeline has married badly," said the tail woman.

"M-well, I don't know," returned the short one. "Emmeline says she's satisfied with him."

"But he's never made him a living. She has to keep boarders and work herself neary to death. I hear,

"Yes, that's so. But she says her husband is a very remarkable man."

"Well, if that's the case, I'm glad I've married a man that isn't remarkable. For my part, I like to have the necessities of life provided for me, and even to be able to afford a few bargains once in a while. But what he said that he's an only son was that John has a kind, expressive face. Still, Emmeline always sticks to it that he's remarkable."

"Humph!" said the tail woman. "I suppose, then, he's one of these weather prophets seems to me a man that can tell you whether or realls going to rain the day after to morrow is healify ever fit for anything else."

"Never heard anything of the kind about him," said the short woman. "hedees it make enough to play the fiddle or write party about the baby."

"Then I don't see how Emmeline can say that warmness of the Richmond county men and through the indifference of many of them. There have been some meetings in Staten Island forganized by Bryan and Sewall clubs, meetings of hostility to the regular Democratic organization. The Popullar party has no candidate in the Seventh Congress district running in the New York part of it.

Fact and Fancy from Julius Miller. TO THE PERSON OF THE SUS-Sir: 1 Local Item; 1 Political Article; and oblige Very Respectfu

JULIUS MILLER. The McKinley Boutton has a very good sale long Broadway. Bryan botton is fare, fare, back. More than 16 to 1. I will say 32 to 1 and

Mr. Bryan is like a cet. If you think you have the cel on the head you will have him on the tail, and he try to lay a cuckoo egg in working men's nest.

JULIUS MILLER OF EAST THIRD STREET EX-ONERATED.

ONERATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issues of the 27th and 25th I hotice that you publish some "locals" by one Julius Miller. As this happens to be my name, you will greatly oblige me by publishing in your issue of to-morrow that the Julius Miller, the author of the "locals," is not the one of East Third street. Although I am a firm believer in sound money, still I would not want it to be thought that I was the author of such ungrammatical language as contained in the said "locals." You will do me justice by publishing the foregoing. Yours respectfully,

"Do you take any interest in politics, Mrs.

"Of course I do; I've promised Mr. Skorcher that I will clean his wheel election day so he can take time

From the Ealth over Num.

A large black collide dog prowds sip and down
the platform at Camden Station of the
gates watching every train that arrive and
parts. As soon as besees a train to make the
the baggard car and mounts the mist from
le said that he came in on a loval it also less
about two months ago, and that ever short
time he has been waiting for the same has car
to come back. When it does
around the station say it will be the chart of a
dog, for when he has found the car he will be
believed, have found his master.

then I don't see how Emmeline can say that

"Then I don't see how Emmeline can say that he is remarkable."
"Nor do i; but she sticks to it, and the only reason for it the ever gave me, when I so pressed her close, is that she never in medic knew such a man to find things in a current drawer. Say, there's an awful lot of women at that counter over yonder; let's go over and see what they're looking at."

Patthful to His Lost Master.

From the Bulli name Sun.

Safety from sewer gas. Have your plumbing tested by the smoke test. C. F. Wingate, 119 Pearl et -449.